

DR. JOSEPH M. PETTIT  
PRESIDENT



ogram

BLUEPRINT 1986



# BLUEPRINT 1986

GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

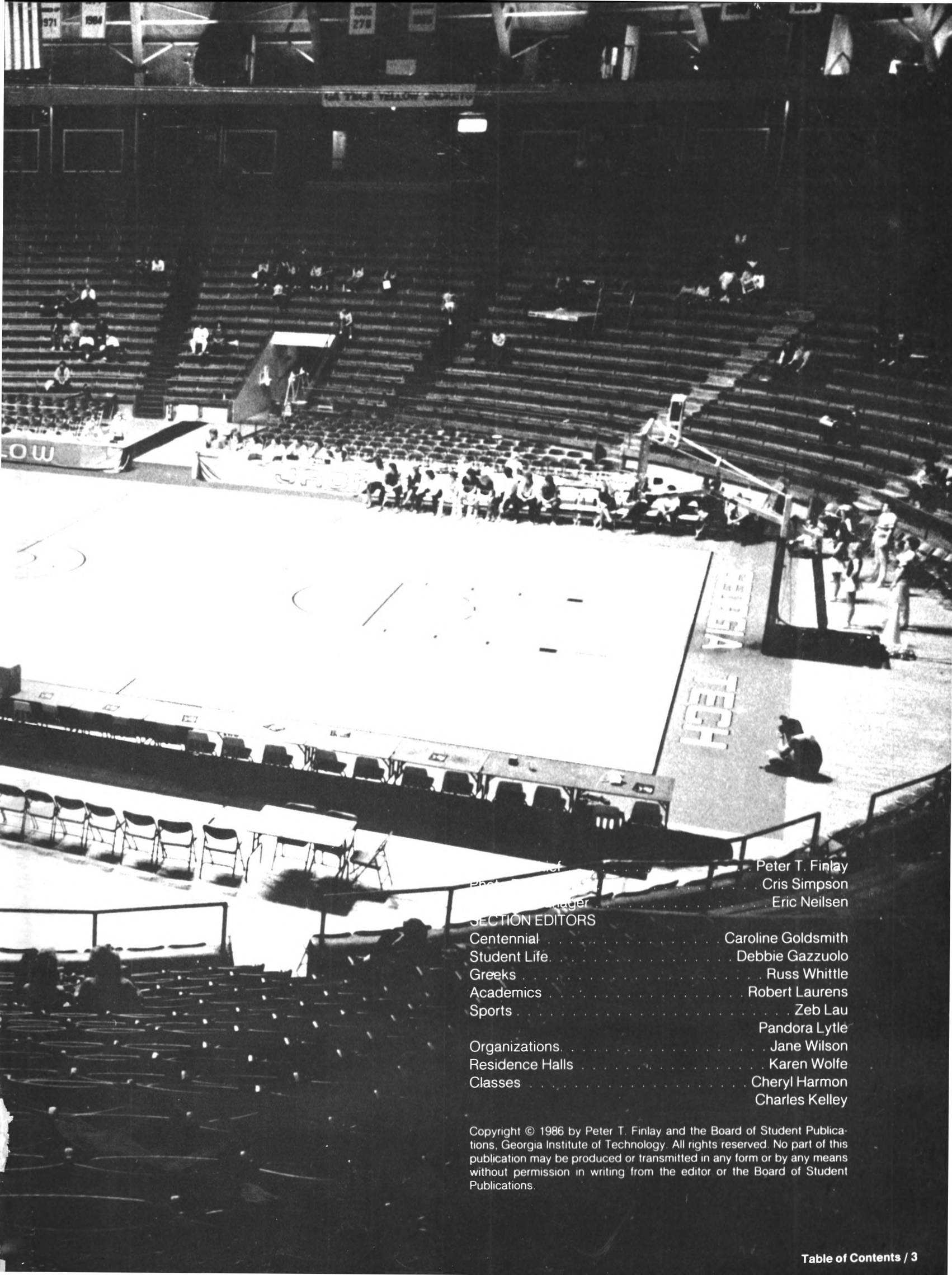
ATLANTA, GA 30332

VOLUME 79



Centennial . . . . .	38
Student Life . . . . .	88
Greeks . . . . .	88
Academics . . . . .	174
Beauties . . . . .	230
Sports . . . . .	242
Organizations . . . . .	310
Residence Halls . . . . .	362
Classes . . . . .	384
Closing . . . . .	482





Photographer	Peter T. Finlay
Editor	Cris Simpson
Manager	Eric Neilsen
SECTION EDITORS	
Centennial	Caroline Goldsmith
Student Life	Debbie Gazzuolo
Greeks	Russ Whittle
Academics	Robert Laurens
Sports	Zeb Lau
	Pandora Lytle
Organizations	Jane Wilson
Residence Halls	Karen Wolfe
Classes	Cheryl Harmon
	Charles Kelley

Copyright © 1986 by Peter T. Finlay and the Board of Student Publications, Georgia Institute of Technology. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be produced or transmitted in any form or by any means without permission in writing from the editor or the Board of Student Publications.



# "Typical" Engineering Students Break Stereotype

Each fall many bright high school students are lured to Georgia Tech — hypnotized by dreams of a well to do future that follows graduation. As they soon find out, unreal academic demands are placed on them. It's only a matter of time before the question "Is this worth it?" pops into their minds.

The tough survive. A tough shell develops around each student. This shell deflects the BS Tech's professors throw their way. The shell helps to maintain one's sanity.

Unfortunately, most engineers are perceived to have a permanent shell surrounding them, living in their own world, smart enough to solve math problems but not wise enough to tie their own shoes. Looking around Tech, it's easy to see this is not the case. Once the shell has served its classroom purpose, it is shed. Now it's time to have fun!

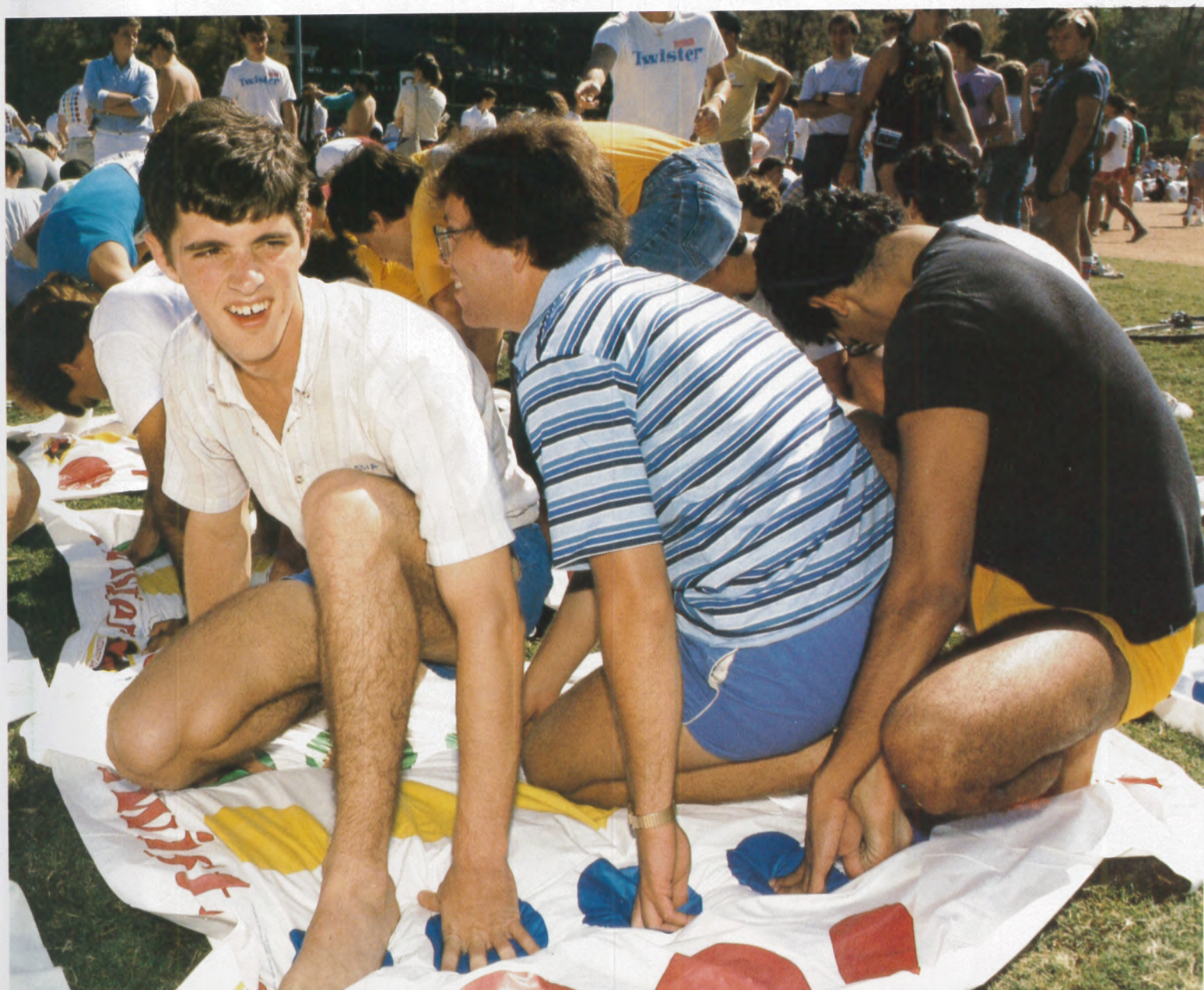
This was apparent throughout the year, but most prominent in October during the Centennial celebration. Participation in such events as the kite building contest

and the world record setting Twister game showed that Tech students weren't stereotyped cold, calculating machines but real human beings who enjoy life as much as anyone else. And the good times make the stay at Tech definitely worthwhile.

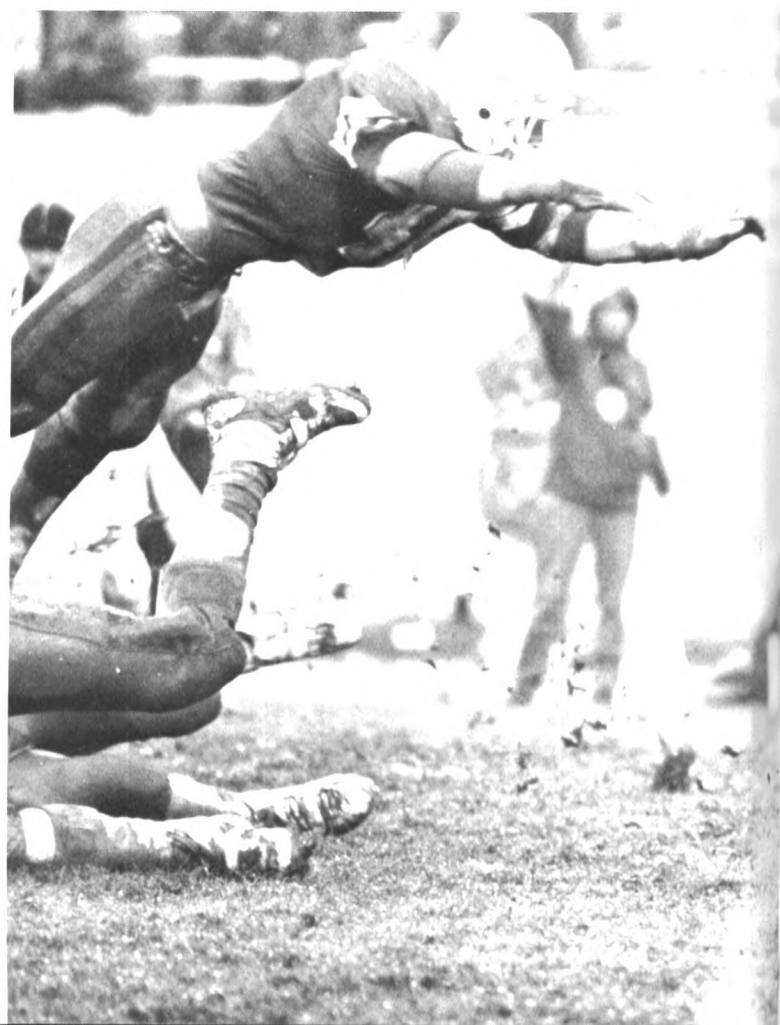
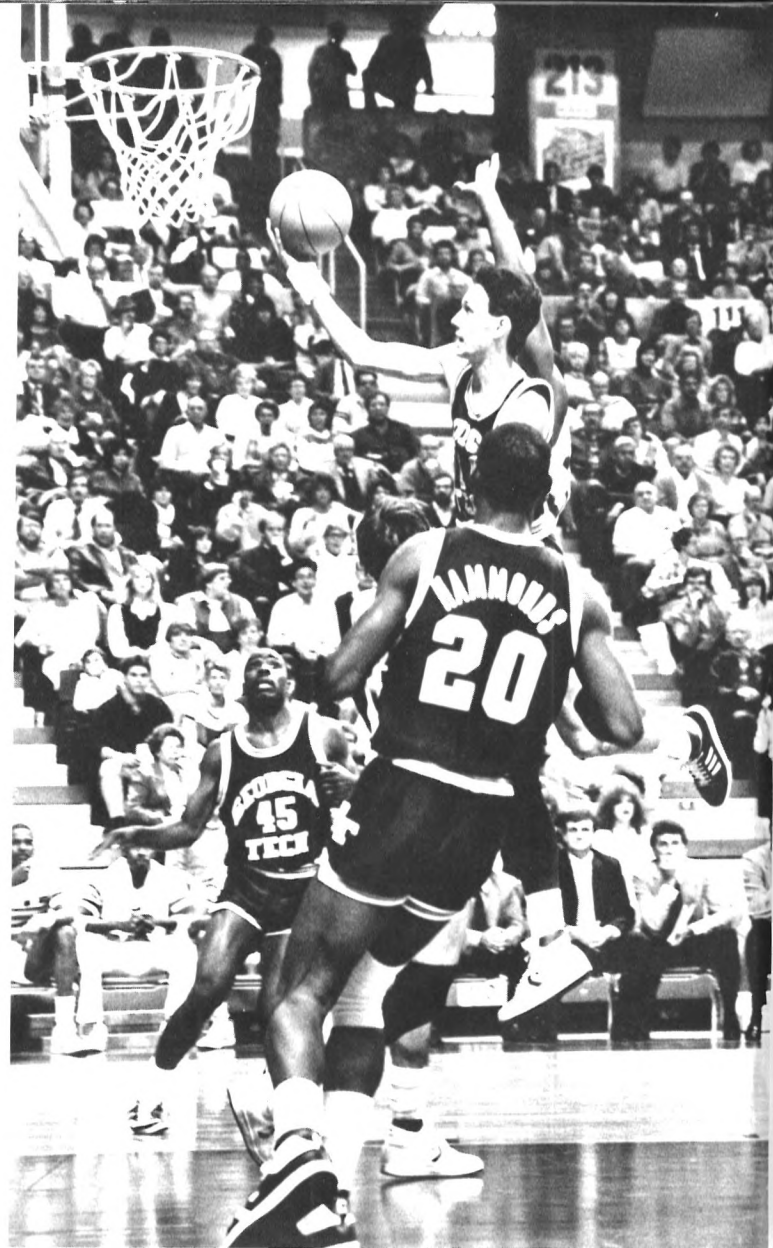
*TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT: Parachutists make a landing at the Student Center during the International Festival. The ADPis put together a kite during homecoming. BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT: Buzz takes the easy route onto the field. Twister was a memorable event of homecoming.*





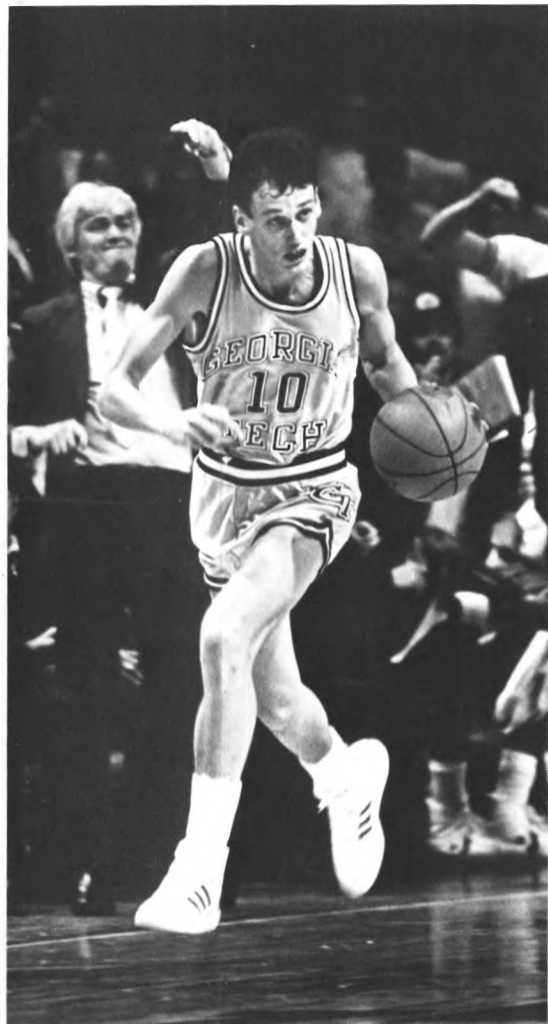








# Sports Program Emphasizes The Total Person Concept



In not too distant times, the Georgia Tech athletic program was in a shambles. Football Saturdays were just another excuse to get drunk and be obnoxious; basketball was something that killed a weeknight should nothing else be going on, baseball offered a great chance to get a suntan, and golf was something for the *Technique* to poke fun at. But someone decided there should be a change. Enter Dr. Homer Rice.

Since then, the rebuilding of the Tech sports program has become a national legend. Tech is no longer the joke of the athletic world.

And the future looks bright. It's become easier to recruit outstanding high school athletes because of the established program. And by coming to Georgia Tech,

the athletes get more than just a college sports career. The Total Person Concept sponsored by the Athletic Association not only emphasizes the academics but also focuses on such things as religious association, money management, and proper etiquette.

Students, alumni, and athletes themselves are taking a new kind of pride in their school. Georgia Tech is now an academic and sports powerhouse.

*TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT:* Malcom King gets a momentary hold on the ball against Wake Forest. Craig Neal goes up for two points. Bobby Cremins cheers as Craig Neal zips up the court. *BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT:* Dewberry attempts a pass over the head of a nearby Virginia player. A muddy Cory Collier avoids an approaching Blue Devil. Tech's pitcher winds up to strike out another victim.





# Graduating Seniors Face Cold Reality of "Moving On"

When the Centennial celebration kicked off in the Fall of 1984 with a speech by the Honorable Sandra Day O'Connor, Georgia Tech started reflecting on where it has been. From its founding in 1885 to the Heisman/Alexander/Dodd football years, to the expansion of the campus' size to registration of the first co-ed, Georgia Tech is realizing that it has been through a lot.

And while it's nice to relive old memories, the future is always just around the corner. After sweating out four years of tough professors teaching tough material, a very cherished day arrives — graduation. Something special happens as you walk across the stage and shake Dr. Pettit's hand. *It's finally over.*

But really, it's never over, Life proceeds. Soon there's the first job, a new apartment, and hopefully a lot of money — everything is new again. And as the sun sets in the evening, another day, another adventure, is just around the corner. Life is a continuous process of moving on . . .

*TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT:* One race is over, but there are still more in the future. The sun sets, ending one phase of the day, starting another. *BOTTOM:* Chris Shine receives his coveted diploma.







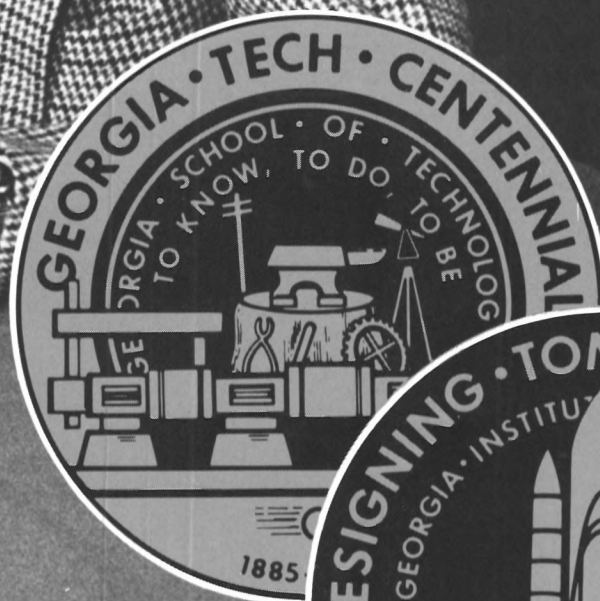


# Georgia Tech

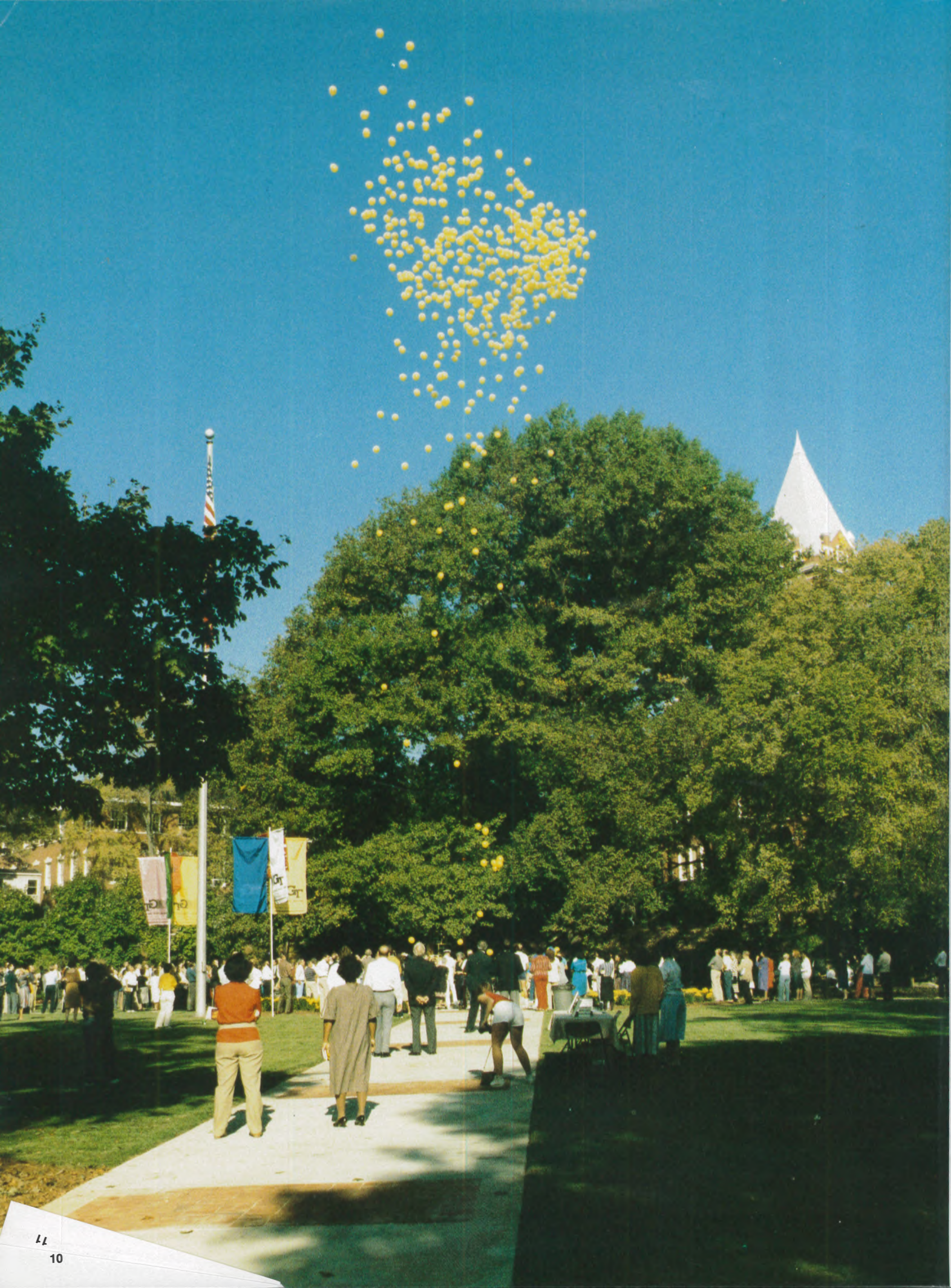
Atlanta, Georgia



***CENTENNIAL***









# One Hundred Years of Excellence Celebrated in Style

Following the War Between the States, a period of economic growth characterized the new South. With heavy emphasis being placed on manufacturing, a technical school in Georgia became a dream of many. An active campaign to establish such a school began in 1882 by Nathaniel Edward Harris, a Macon attorney, and Major J. F. Hanson, a manufacturer. The dream was realized on October 13, 1885 when legislation for a technical school in Atlanta was signed.

Tech was tough from the start. Of the original 129 students, only 28 managed to graduate. Tech's population is now over 11,000 with approximately 2000 graduating every year. When the school was founded, there was only one major, mechanical engineering. Now Georgia Tech offers a wide variety of majors ranging from health physics to management.

Tech experienced several growing pains. In 1911, the school became officially known as The Georgia School of Technology. Then in 1948, it took on its present name, the Georgia Institute of Technology. When the school opened, the campus was nine acres large and had no dorms or eating establishments. As the enrollment increased, so did the size of the campus. Major expansions in the fifties and the seventies increased the size of the campus to close to its present

300 acres. The newest additions are the Woodruff Residence Halls and the Centennial Research Building. And the expansion continues as work continues on Tenth Street and the South stands.

So in light of all this development and change, special activities were planned to commemorate the pioneering spirit that established the school and the alumni who have given Tech its excellent worldwide reputation. Starting in the fall of 1984, the Centennial Lecture Series began with a talk from the first female justice of the Supreme Court, the Honorable Sandra Day O'Connor. But the excitement built up in the fall of 1985 as Homecoming approached. School let out early on Thursday of Homecoming week so students could put some extra time into their displays and Recks. Jason and the Scorchers and John Waite played at that evening's concert at the Burger Bowl. On Friday morning, students awoke to several visitors on campus. It was the school's first open house and was called "Celebrate a Century." Special events could be found all around the campus. In the classrooms, people learned about wind tunnels, lasers, and CAD/CAM design. At the same time, students and friends were breaking the world record for the largest number of participants in a "Twister" game.

Saturday saw the annual running of the freshman cake race and the nationally famous Ramblin Reck parade. Each was performed with a touch of extra enthusiasm as the Centennial spirit had captured the campus. The homecoming game saw the Jackets beat the Western Carolina Catamounts 24-17.

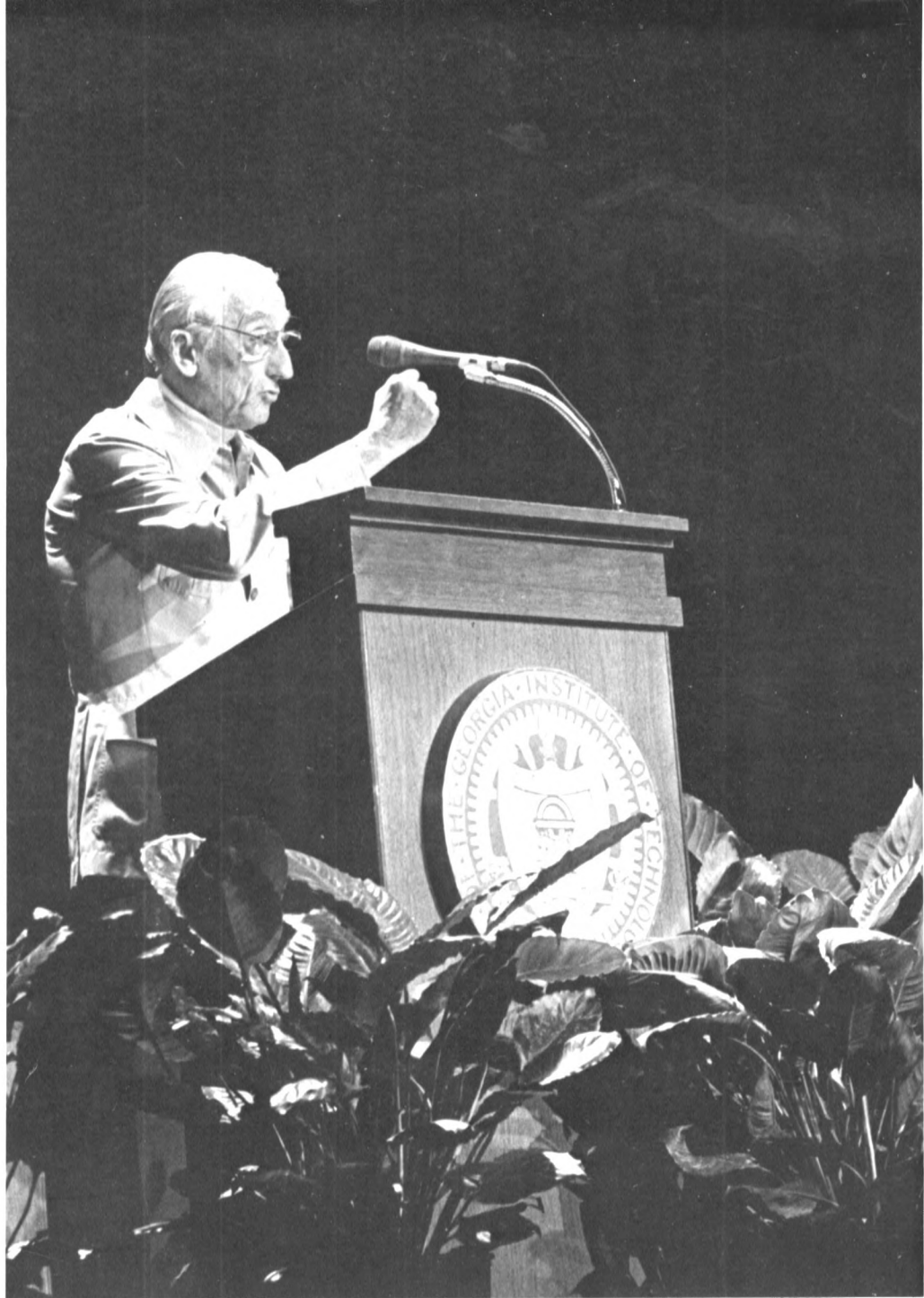
Sunday, October 13, 1985, was the official celebration held at the Fox Theatre. Three alumni were presented the Exceptional Achievement Award for their outstanding contributions to the society. They were followed by Captain Jacques Cousteau, one of the greatest adventurer/explorers of our times. He spoke of the need for the positive use of technology to benefit the world.

A time capsule was buried on November 30, 1985. It will be opened in 2035, and people will see what life was like at Tech today and how the first hundred years of the school were celebrated.

*TOP:* The blowing of the whistle and the release of balloons in the quadrangle in front of the Administration Building signaled the beginning of Tech's first open house, "Celebrate a Century." *BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT:* What's a birthday without cake? For a school based on a century of tradition, Buzz prepares a healthy serving. Dr. Pettit welcomes visitors at the opening ceremony.







# Centennial Speakers Bring Special Futuristic Insight

One of the ways Georgia Tech chose to celebrate its centennial was with a series of lectures from some of the nation's most prominent figures. The series, which ran from October 1984 to October 1985, began with a lecture from Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and included other such notables as Herbert Simon, and B. F. Skinner.

Chosen by the World Almanac as the most influential woman in 1984 Sandra Day O'Connor kept a busy schedule and could only accept four or five speaking dates a year. On October 15, 1984 Georgia Tech was honored to have Ms. O'Connor speak to a crowd of four thousand, including Georgia Supreme Court Justices, Georgia State Legislators, businessmen, and Georgia Tech faculty and staff. In her speech titled "Engineering Constitutional Decisions" O'Connor said "I very much hope that some of you will bring your practical knowledge and your experience to bear . . . as members of some legislative body."

Ms. O'Connor, who supports the concept of judicial restraint and is interested in seeing less intervention by the federal court in state and local affairs, made a point before ending her speech to address the females in attendance. She stated, "Not too long ago, no one would have expected women to become engineers, architects, or scientists." That is how others had felt about women becoming justices.

Nobel Prize Winner Herbert A. Simon was the guest lecturer of spring quarter 1985. His lecture, titled "Understanding

Intelligence: Human and Artificial" dealt with modern computers that perform intelligent tasks such as medical diagnosis and how it is possible to program computers to reproduce more complex forms of human thinking. His work in artificial intelligence gave him the reputation of being a "technological radical" in the field of computer science. Current thinking, according to Simon, holds that the ability to solve problems depends on the ability to process symbols. "There are two corollaries to this thesis — First, if the thesis is true then computers can be intelligent, computers can think — because they have these capabilities (to process symbols). Second, humans are physical symbol substances. Simon concluded his lecture by explaining that research into artificial intelligence has importance in other fields other than computing. "Those of us who have been following this program, many of us, not at all, believe that in time we will be able to find explanations for the whole range of human cognitive functions."

To kick off the 1985-86 school year Harvard University's professor emeritus of psychology and social relations joined The Centennial lecture series to speak on "Current Issues in the Technology of Teaching." B.F. Skinner derived his main points from the psychological theory of behaviorism which states: that all behavior is the response to environmental stimuli. Favorable consequences reinforce a specific behavior and negative consequences (punishments) discourage a specific behavior. Skinner expressed

two major concerns about present teaching methods: 1. Failure of classrooms to incorporate the teaching machines first developed in the fifties. These machines asked questions to be answered by the student by pressing a button. advantages to this method were that the student knew immediately if his response was correct or not and he was, in a sense, rewarded for right answers. The teaching machines, however, were not adopted due to the administrative and financial problems involved.

The second of B. F. Skinner's concerns was the current teaching attitudes. Skinner feels that punishing students for not studying is not a suitable teach-procedure. "Just being right is enough (of a reinforcement) to keep a student at work." This method of positive reinforcement would encourage students to learn better and would eliminate many disciplinary problems. In conclusion Skinner said "We must undertake the organization that will be very difficult but, in the long run, will be dramatically significant in the psychology of teaching."

It was truly an honor for Tech to welcome these renowned speakers to its campus. The lectures were attended by many and enjoyed by all.

*TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT:* Tom Hallstead discusses the possible results of a nuclear blast and its effect on the climate. Jacques Cousteau speaks at the Convocation. *BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT:* Dr. B. F. Skinner, a well known psychologist, talks about some of his more humorous moments. The Honorable Sandra Day O'Connor launched the Centennial Celebration in the Fall of 1984. Dr. Skinner signs autographs.









# Students Enjoy Centennial's Homecoming Party-a-thon



Classes were cancelled Friday, October 11, to make time for "partying." With a sunny sky and warm breeze the day was nothing short of perfect for the outdoor party events scheduled. Beginning at ten in the morning, students gathered on the Student Center lawn to find out who could party the hardest and win his organization the most points for Homecoming.

The first event was the Greatest Tech Fan look-a-like contest in which students showed how much school spirit they had. One Tech fan was so extremely spirited that he shaved his head and painted a yellow jacket on it.

Following the look-a-like contest students participated in events which complemented the "birthday" theme of the day. The first was a revised version of an old birthday party favorite: pin the tail on the bulldog. The second event required two members of each group to decorate a birthday cake for Tech. Many worthy cakes came out of this venture, however, one could not help but notice the shabby cakes which looked as if their first layer had been eaten by its noble decorators.

The two final party tests were the Mello Yello chug and the kite building contest. In the kite building contest participants had to construct a kite out of materials given. The Alpha Xi's were the first to successfully fly their kite, yet the FIJI's were the overall winners of the event.

After all of this partying the Georgia Tech students were still raring to go. Most of them headed over to the baseball field to play Twister while others went around the campus to enjoy the open house exhibits. Nothing can stop a Tech student from enjoying a party day.

*TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT: A helluva birthday. A yellow jacket can always pinpoint a bulldog. BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT: Forget the competition, ice it and let's eat it! Fluids test. Up . . . Up . . . and away?*





# Free Concert Adds New Dimension to Homecoming Gala

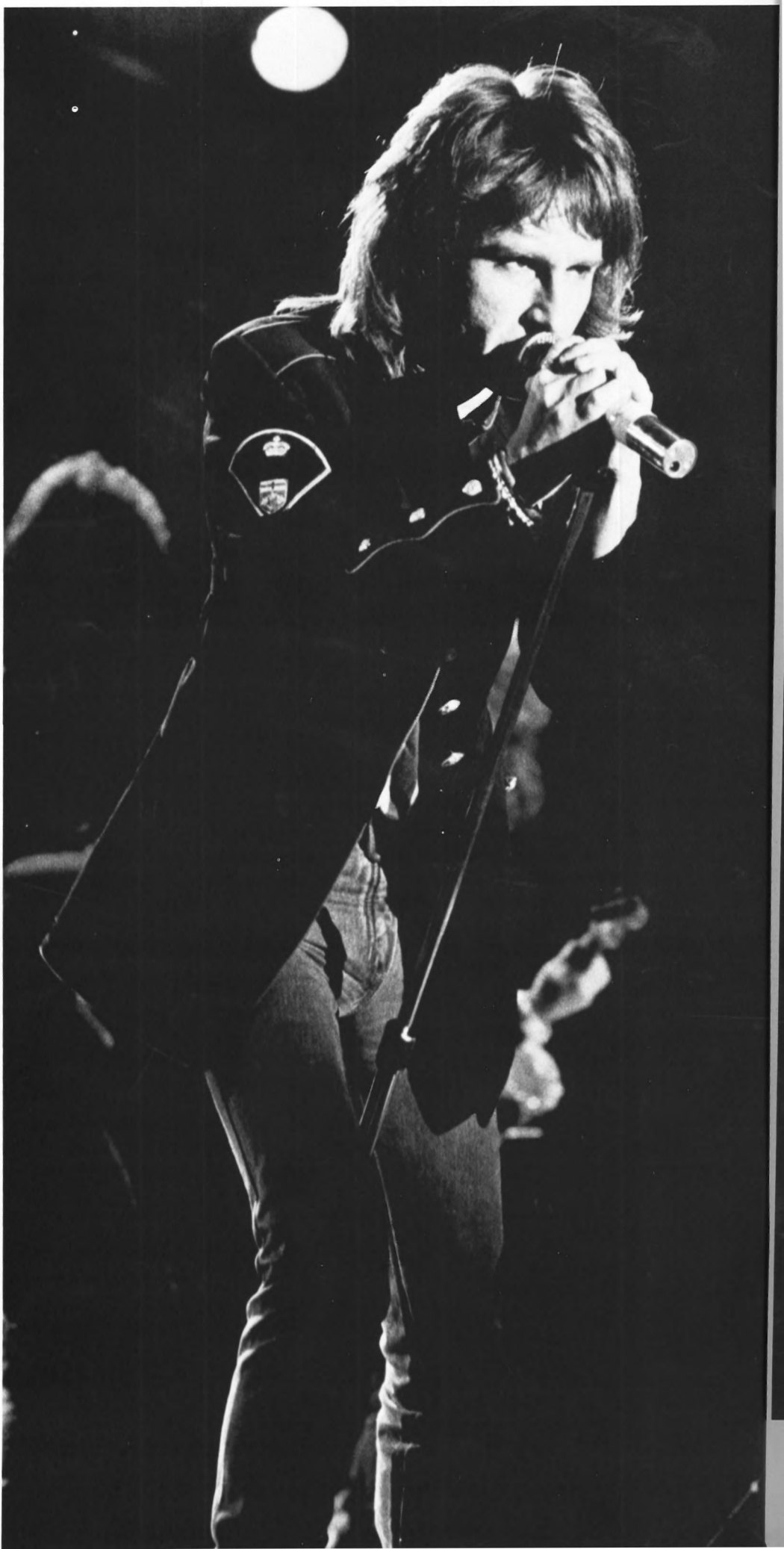
In honor of Tech's centennial the students were given an extra special Homecoming concert. The Centennial Concert Committee arranged for pop artist John Waite to perform Thursday, October 10, with special guest Jason and the Scorchers. The Burger Bowl was to be the site of the concert and the student residence halls were to provide the dressing rooms.

Many of the two thousand plus crowd attended for the sole purpose of seeing Jason and the Scorchers. Jason, a country rock band out of Tennessee, performed well by prancing and hollering about the stage while performing such hits as "Sweet Marie," "Telling White Lies," and "Broken Whiskey Glass."

John Waite, who for some strange reason was clad in one of his own tee shirts, took the stage soon after. He provided an entertaining performance which included "Change," "Tears," and "Missing You." At one point during the show he brought his wife and new baby onto the stage to display his proud parenthood.

The concert gave students a good break from the strain of classes and a chance to see some top artists for free.

*TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT: Jason pauses for a moment of reflection. John Waite is mesmerized by the crowd. A truly enthusiastic musician. John Waite with his able guitarist at his side. BOTTOM: Sporting his own logo, John sings his hits from the heart.*













# Tech Twists to New World Record

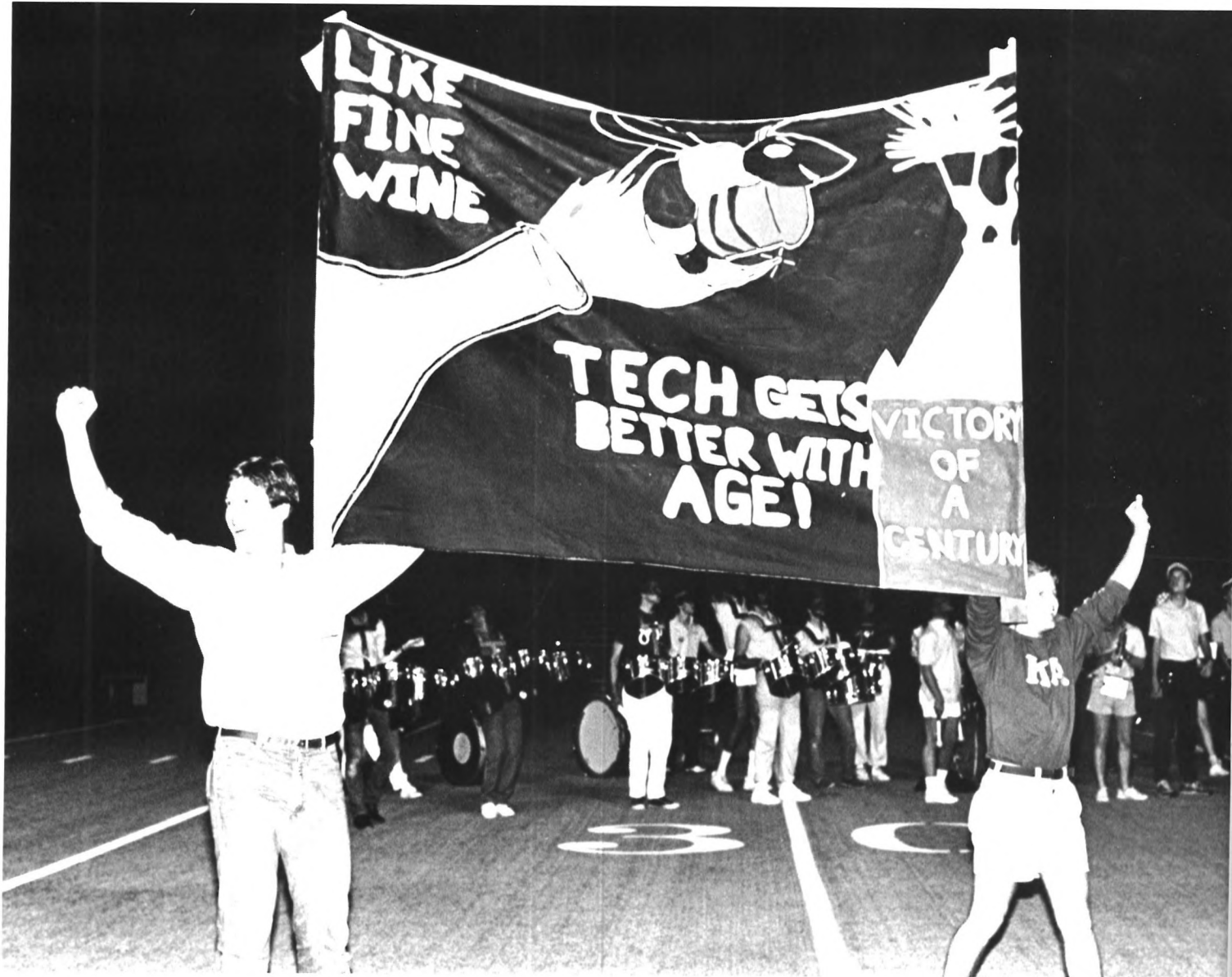
As thousands of people toured the Georgia Tech campus on its open house, the students participated in something out of the ordinary. On October 11, 1985 Georgia Tech broke the Guinness World Record for the largest Twister game. With 2575 participants, Tech nearly doubled the previous record of 1291 set by the University of California at Santa Barbara. The idea came from the Student Government Association Centennial Committee which had three chairmen during the time period of the project — Linda Henson, Sharon Jadrnak, and Jack Morford. The goal of the project was to do something that would celebrate Tech's birthday, would allow several students to participate, and would go down in history as

another accomplishment of Georgia Tech. Clemson University tried to break our record but could only muster a thousand students to participate. The event will be recorded in the 1986 Sports Edition of the Guinness Book of World Records. Some of the other projects sponsored by the SGA Centennial Committee were the Centennial 10K run and the burial of the Centennial Time Capsule.

*TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT:* Going for a spot in the Guinness Book of World Records, the Twister participants found themselves in many interesting positions. Wade Puckett and Kirby Pruitt get a closer look at the game board and a pretty good stretch. *BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT:* Connecting the dots sure has changed since kindergarten. This twister is seeing spots in front of her face.











## Organizations Participate

Homecoming. To Tech's alumni, it's a time to return to the alma mater and renew old acquaintances and relive old memories. To the students, it's a week of raising hell, strengthening present friendships and creating memories. With the special attitude created by the spirit of the Centennial, organization participation in homecoming was more special.

The Student Center Homecoming Committee and the Student Center Centennial Committee were instrumental in organizing and running several special events. Ranging from the Vaudeville Talent Show to the 5K road race, the committees made sure that everyone who participated or watched enjoyed themselves. Working with ODK, SGA, and RHA, the committees brought Jason and the Scorchers and John Waite to Tech for the Homecoming concert. Two of the Centennial's most popular events were held in front of the Student Center. The kite building contest tested the engineers' abilities in creative design and practical flight. The Party-a-thon, which was held the day of the Open House, witnessed a cake decorating contest and pin the tail on the bulldog.

The Committees did great jobs running these events, but it was the participation of the students that made these activities memorable. Fraternities and sororities entered several people in the Party-a-thon and kite building contest to produce great times.

Many organizations sponsored their own activities. The Air Force ROTC unit dedicated its new facilities in the DM Smith building during the Open House. A short parade followed by a speech by AFROTC commandant General Hearn officially opened the new classrooms. Other organizations manned booths between the Student Center and Library to greet graduated members.

Saturday was highlighted by the annual Ramblin Reck Parade. Again, the engineers' creative and operational abilities were put to the test. Not every venture was successful but each was worthwhile.

By having the students actively participate in the homecoming, the Centennial took on a special meaning.

*TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT:* The last lap of the 5K road race. The flashcards section celebrates. *BOTTOM LEFT TO RIGHT:* KAs show spirit. Air Force cadets dedicate their new building. Lambda Chis roll down Fowler Street on their reck.





# Genius of Leonardo da Vinci was Shown in Exhibit

The doors of Georgia Tech were flung open October 11, 1985 to give the general public the chance to see what the campus is really like. All of the departments gave guided tours or demonstrations of their facilities. Visitors were given a better understanding of how lasers work and how wind tunnels are used. They also had the opportunity to take a stress test at SAC, see projects done by the students in the industrial design school, and see countless other displays.

While there were many one day exhibits, a few others lasted for weeks. One of these was the China exhibit which displayed China's development over seven thousand years and was presented at the High Museum by the Centennial committee.

Another exhibit which was sponsored by the Student Center Centennial Committee was the Inventions Of Leonardo da Vinci. Da Vinci, "the" pioneer of science and technology during the seventeenth century, is considered by many as being the greatest ever. Models of his inventions were on display during the fall quarter and captured the pioneer/adventurer spirit that helped found the school in 1885.

The Leonardo da Vinci exhibit, housed in the Student Center gallery, was especially interesting as it featured working models of many of the inventor's greatest inventions. Made of wood and metal, the models were made so that visitors could touch and play with them, and thereby learn how they worked. Leonardo was inspired by many different interests, and these were reflected in the variety of working models displayed in the exhibit. There were weapons of war, flying machines and all kinds of mechanical devices and machines.

In our age of increased specialization, we have come to expect a person to devote his life to one endeavor; the diverse accomplishments of a genius on the scale of Leonardo, as displayed in the exhibit, is genuinely awe inspiring.

Of the many things which occupied Leonardo's mind, war certainly had its

place. He constantly designed weapons and strove, through his creations, to increase fire power in combat. The exhibit had on hand models of his tank, his three tiered cannon, his steam cannon, and his elevating ladder. His tank, designed to replace the elephant in the battlefield, had four human powered wheels, each of which could be turned independently, giving it maneuverability in combat. It was girdled with cannon allowing it to shoot in any direction and had sloping sides to deflect enemy cannon balls. The exhibit model had a portion of the outer hull cut away, allowing visitors to inspect the interior and to operate the tiny crank which turned the wheels.

In order to solve the problems of overheating and the long time it takes to reload muzzle loading cannon, Leonardo devised the three-tiered cannon. It offered a rapid burst of fire power and allowed two tiers of cannon to cool as the third was being fired.

Unlike most cannons, which used black powder to propel a projectile, the steam cannon used hot coals to heat the barrel. Water is dropped behind the projectile, instantly becoming steam which creates the tremendous pressure required to fire the cannon. The model at the exhibit had portions cut away to make its operation clear to the viewer and the caption nearly stated that Leonardo is believed to have created a working model which had a range of two miles. That's a long way for something powered by water.

One of the challenges of medieval warfare was getting troops behind enemy fortification. Of the ideas Leonardo developed, the elevating ladder was probably the most practical. It resembles the fire ladder used today to rescue people from the top of a building. By turning a crank, attached to a worm screw, visitors to the exhibit could raise and lower the model.

That Leonardo's genius was not limited to the creation of weaponry was evident throughout the exhibit. Among the things which intrigued him were flight and navigation. He studied the flight of birds

and developed his human powered "flapping machine." From natural forms such as the spiral, he developed a prototype of the helicopter which could have flown had a better power source been available. Leonardo foresaw the dangers of descending from great heights and developed a pyramid shaped canopy which foreshadowed the modern parachute.

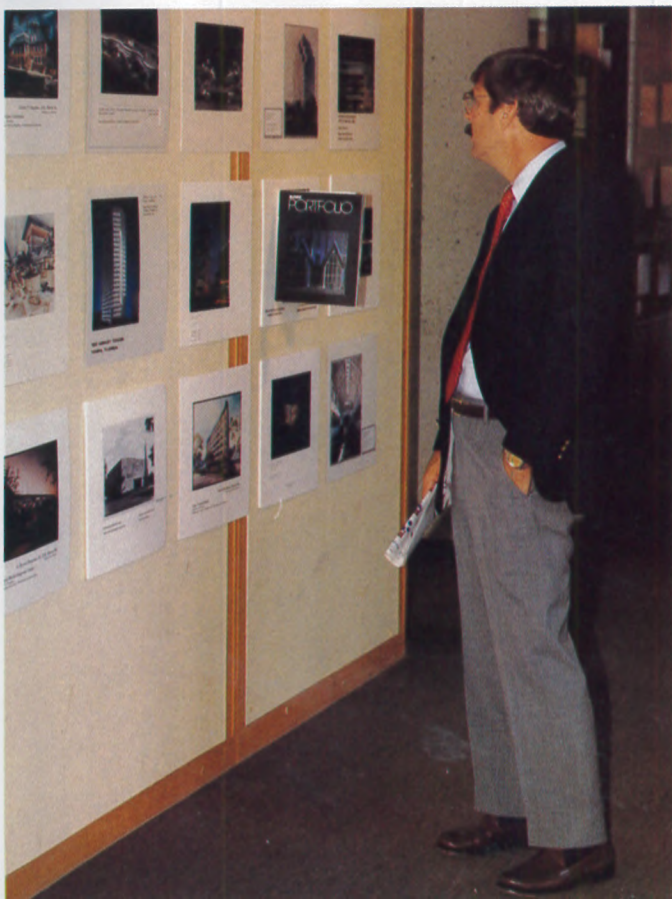
By studying the motion of fish, he understood the need for streamlined hulls and used the shapes he saw in nature to develop hulls which cut efficiently through the water. To avert the catastrophe of sinking, he developed the double hull, a measure still used in modern ships. The paddle wheel, so popular as means of propulsion in the 1800's, had its origins with Leonardo.

Leonardo also sought to increase the mechanical power available to humans by developing machines which amplified human effort or which generated mechanical power. On hand at the exhibit were models of his pile driver, his transmission and his water powered wheel. By turning a crank and a pulley to slowly raise a heavy weight, great forces could be developed and capable of driving objects deep into the earth. His prototype of the transmission gave means of amplifying torque in applications where the power source had sufficient power but insufficient torque. In Leonardo's time mechanical power was supplied mostly by humans or by draft animals. His water powered wheel resembled modern hydro turbines and provided an alternative source of mechanical power in areas where a flow of water was available.

There were many other areas in which Leonardo applied his genius, and these were evidenced by the many other models. In all the exhibit served not only as a tribute to the genius of Leonardo da Vinci but to demonstrate the power available when the human mind applies knowledge towards a practical end.

*TOP: Examining Da Vinci's models. BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT: Open House contrasted the old and new, Building Design and Da Vinci.*







# Exhibits Help Rediscover the History of Technology

Keeping with the spirit of a "Centennial Celebration" students were offered a variety of exhibits, many of which showed the development of technology through the centuries.

A magnificent display on the arts, technologies, and progress of China began the showcase of exhibits. Housed by the Atlanta High Museum from November 1984 to February 1985, "China: 7000 Years of Discovery" provided the general public a view of the remarkable developments in the Chinese culture. Visitors were greeted by an immense two story loom and could tour the fourth floor of the museum. On display were silk embroideries, early compasses, seismographs, gunpowder and weapons. Also, there were exhibits on woodblock printing, and paper making plus countless other areas. The China exhibit was a complete success.

Students prepared a time capsule full of Tech artifacts from the current era for those in the future to uncover and examine. Among the 100 items included in the time capsule were a Rat Hat and a Freshman Issue of the "Technique." A collection of stories by the "Erato" staff depicted student experiences such as registration, dorm life, and classes. Pictures of Georgia Tech Activities and the campus are also included. To show some of the departmental breakthroughs the Advanced Technology Development Center included brochures and items such as non-burning carbon-fiber cloth. The time capsule was sealed and placed in a space underneath the stairs outside the Post Office.

The library exhibited their collection of 1500 old and rare books which many Tech students did not even know existed. The books included works by Blaise

Pascal, Rene Descartes, and Sir Isaac Newton. The exhibition centers around a nine volume world atlas by Dutch cartographer John Blaeu. As the most expensive collection published in the 17th century it contains over six hundred hand colored maps and it took approximately 80,000 hours to be set in type for the original Latin, French, and Dutch editions.

An exclusive exhibit on Leonardo Da Vinci was also part of the exhibition series. It included many models and displays of DaVinci's engineering skills.

The many exhibits were viewed by Tech students and many others during the Centennial celebration. The exhibits were to show the progress of the past and the hopes for the future.

*TOP: Students admire Leonardo DaVinci's work. BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT: Techie captivated by book exhibit. P-Plant workers bury time capsule. Librarian studies rare books.*













# Unique Traditions Help Ease Tensions of Academics

When the Georgia School of Technology was founded in 1885, a dream of academic excellence was established. As the school grew in the early 1900's, so did its reputation of being a challenging institution. As the new students found out soon after arriving, the pressures created by the heavy workload needed ventilating. Oftentimes, it was through some unique means. One of the earliest cases was running a foot race not for a trophy but for a cake. Later, tricycle racing and toilet papering also helped frustrated students blow off steam. Many of these rituals, when first performed, were considered a joke. Since then, however, they have grown into traditions unique to Georgia Tech. And through these traditions, the centennial was made more memorable.

"Celebrate a Century" was more than the typical homecoming. It was symbol-

ized by a revival of school spirit that turned "apathetic" students into an energetic force making these traditional events memorable.

As the Open House on October 11 began to wind down, the adrenaline of the Mini 500 participants began to pump up. They made final checks on their little red tricycles before starting the fifteen lap race around Peters' Park Parking Deck. It was a test of endurance, willpower, and teamwork. The goal of many, however, was more to finish the race than win it.

That evening, hundreds of Yellow Jacket fans flooded into the east and north stands of Grant Field bringing with them large banners, loud voices, and a lot of enthusiasm. Following the pep rally, the crowd was treated to a spectacular fireworks display. As the students left the stadium, they were getting psyched for

one of Tech's rowdiest but unofficial traditions. It was time to toilet paper the intersection of Third Street and Techwood. As the paper flew and the physical plant workers had nightmares about the cleanup, freshmen learned some valuable lessons: first, stay alert at all times; second, don't try to drive through this intersection at this time of the year; and third, save a roll for they won't be restocked until Monday.

So the partying continued throughout the night. Drinking beer, you know, is another unofficial tradition started many years ago to help engineers relieve tension.

*TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT: The intersection is traditionally rolled. Triker going for the gusto. BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT: The band leads students in song at the pep rally. Determination gets this triker up the hill.*





# Early Morning Antics Continue Diehard Traditions



Eight o'clock in the morning. A Saturday too. Who ordered this?

Such were the thoughts of several freshmen as they lined up to run in the Freshman Cake Race. The day started the night before when many freshmen spent the night at their fraternity or sorority house. The seven o'clock wake up call was unpleasant, to say the least. While still thinking about the previous night's antics, one by one the rats stumble down Fowler Street to the starting line. A little bit of last minute stretching may make the run less miserable, some feel. People joke with one another about tripping or getting sick. "I sure hope I don't," they think. "Not in front of my friends!"

The friends. Fellow rats in the race. But mostly the upperclassmen standing on the sidewalk to cheer on their younger friends. An encouraging word from them could be so useful. The upperclassmen remember when they ran the race. It sure was exciting. But in the end, the attitude is more "better you than me."

And the tradition continued. The first

person crossing the finish line isn't awarded a trophy. Nor does he receive a medal or a ribbon. Ever since 1913, the winner walks away with a cake. The tradition continued.

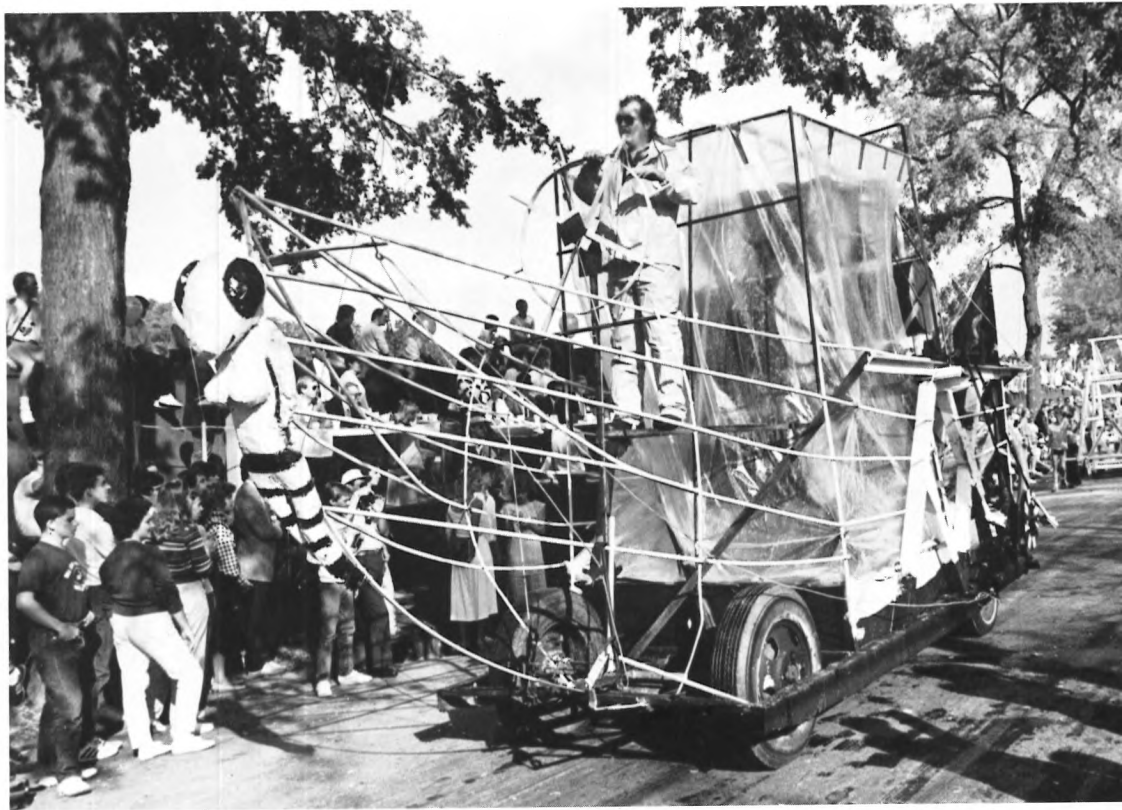
Following a quick breather, a quick breakfast, and a quick shower, it was back to Fowler Street for a Homecoming parade unique to Georgia Tech. As these crazy contraptions made their trek past an excited crowd, it was easy to see where the name "Ramblin Reck" came from. Ever since 1938, the engineers showed their ingenuity and mechanical talents. The Reck powered by water, created by the FIJIs, captured the top honors.

Now it was break time. Three hours to get ready for the game. What a great weekend so far even if it did start at seven in the morning!

*TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT: Cheers! The makings of a wreck. Mark Kehne captains the FIJI wreck. BOT-TOM, LEFT TO RIGHT: Phi Kappa Tau pledge receives his prize for winning cake race. Lamda Chi parade their wreck.*













# That's the Way It Was, Saturday, October 12, 1985

Saturday, October 12, 1985. It was like any other Saturday.

Or was it? As the last Reck passed the FIJI house, the sun made its appearance on Centennial Saturday. What was a cold, dreary morning was now shaping into a beautiful day. As the visitors and students went their separate ways, the sun brightened the campus and the multitude of black and gold clothing worn on this special Saturday. The pregame carnival was now in full swing. The vendors kept the food hot while the mimes and clowns entertained everyone from the oldest alumni to the youngest child.

As the sun approached its peak and gametime neared, people headed for the gates. The game with Western Carolina was going to be exciting. As fans searched for their seats in what was now

blazing sunshine, the band performed for their listening entertainment. Then the moment many had been waiting for arrived. The five distinguished members of the homecoming queen's court were announced. The excitement peaked as Lisa Volmar was named the Centennial Homecoming Queen. Debbie Adams, last year's queen, congratulated her successor as Lisa took the traditional ride around the field in the Ramblin Reck.

Even though it was mid October, the sun felt like it was still July as the Jackets followed the Reck through the "Happy Birthday Tech" banner. The first half was hard fought with many exciting plays on each side. At halftime, a special program was presented. The band performed with perfection as the flashcards entertained the west stands. Old cars from eras past

paraded around the track as the major accomplishments of each decade were relived. The team hit the field again ready to play. A big play late in the game left the final score 24-17.

As the fans left the stands with smiles, the sun continued on its westward journey. The temperature cooled as parents, alumni, and friends headed home. The students, on the other hand, decided it was like any other Saturday and went out partying.

Like any other Saturday indeed.

*TOP: Fullback Malcolm King blocks for tailback Jerry Mays during the Homecoming game against the Western Carolina Catamounts. BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT: The 1985 Homecoming Queen, Lisa Volmar, waves to the crowd while she takes the traditional ride around Grant Field. Students in the flashcard section gave the Alumni across the field some half-time entertainment.*





# Questions Answered as Jackets Swarm the Catamount

Everything was going great with the 1985 Homecoming. The Open House was a great success; the pep rally and subsequent toilet papering went fine, and Saturday's Freshman Cake Race and Ramblin Reck Parade were enjoyed by all those who attended and participated. Now it was time to play football.

Everyone had questions about this team. Jerry Mays has played great but is he for real and if so, when will he finally score a touchdown? Is the defense human? They've gone ten quarters without giving up a touchdown. How long will that continue? And what about the Jackets' performance in the "small" games? History shows that the Jackets have problems with teams like Furman and NC State. How will they do against the Western Carolina Catamounts? And by the way, what is a catamount?

As the Jackets kicked off to the Cats, these questions would soon be answered. The defense held the Cats to three plays before they had to punt. But on the return, Cory Collier fumbled on the Tech 17. Five plays later and the defense's streak was broken as Western Carolina jumped out to a quick 7-0 lead.

The Jackets put together their own scoring drive that was capped off by Malcolm King's five yard run up the middle. The point after was good and the game was tied at seven. The Cats came back though. Nearing the end of the quarter, Willie Perkins completed a 31 yard pass to Vince Nowell to the Tech 3 yard line. But the defense held. The Catamounts had to settle for a field goal. 10-7.

An uneasy feeling spread throughout Grant Field. Memories of the 17-14 loss to Furman in 1983 haunted the crowd. And

what about the defense? Having given up only three points to Clemson and North Carolina in eight quarters now had given up ten points to this small school in just one quarter. Only time could resolve these problems.

The second quarter looked grimmer. The Cats drove to the Tech 32 before they were stopped. But luck was with the Jackets as they blocked and recovered the field goal attempt.

The offense took the field and began a ninety-one yard drive for the end zone. Malcolm King went around the right for fifteen yards. Jerry Mays then tacked on fifteen yards of his own. After an incomplete pass to Gary Lee, Mays weaved his way across the field for a sixty-one yard touchdown. Even though Mays had made major contributions to the team in his first four starts, he had yet to score a touchdown.

The Black Watch stifled the Catamounts' next possession. Following the punt, the Jackets set up another drive that added a field goal to the score. It was now Tech 17, WC 10.

The Cats tried another scoring drive late in the second quarter only to be stifled by Ken Parker's interception on the Jacket's 22 yard line. Unfortunately, Tech couldn't do anything significant with the ball and was forced to punt. Western Carolina drove down the field but in the closing seconds of the half, Roach's 45 yard field goal attempt went wide to the right. The teams went to the locker rooms with the Jackets leading 17-10.

Following one of Tech's biggest halftime shows ever, the Jackets and the Catamounts returned to the field for the deciding thirty minutes of play. After

exchanging several punts, Western Carolina found themselves with the ball on their own 29. Perkins faded back and found his Nowell, heading for the end zone. And like that, the score was tied 17.

With little excitement but punting in the third quarter, the Jackets faced a do-or-die situation.

And they rose to the occasion. Taking the ball one minute into the quarter, the Jackets plowed their way down the field making several critical third down conversions. With the ball on the Cats' 28, Mays broke loose for his second touchdown of the day. Palmer's kick was good and the Jackets led 24-17.

The defense held the Catamounts to five plays before they had to punt. With five minutes left in the game, the offense took the field. Dewberry moved the team to the WC 33 before punting. The Black Watch clamped down on the Cats forcing a change of possession on downs. Dewberry fell on the ball for the final seconds. The crowd breathed a sigh of relief.

Curry was proud of his team. "We've taken an important step in our program ... it's very important to beat a team when you're not playing well." So many questions were answered on this day. Jerry Mays is for real and he can score touchdowns. The defense is great, but not longer superhuman. And it was good to beat a "smaller" team, even when not playing well. But as the fans left the stadium, there was still one thing on the minds. What exactly is a Catamount?

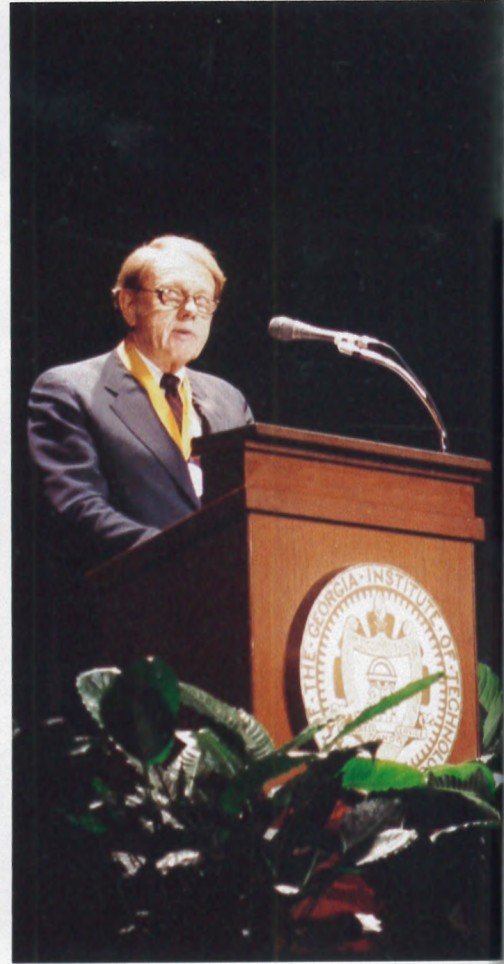
TOP: The Jacket defense swarms. BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT: Room for the run. Tackling a Catamount. Anthony Harrison shows who is number one.













# Convocation Concludes Week of Birthday Celebration

October 13, 1985 marked one hundred years of existence for the Georgia Institute of Technology. To commemorate this special day and to conclude a week of celebration, the Institute held its Centennial Convocation.

The Convocation, held at the Fox Theatre, began with a processional by the 600 faculty members and a musical invocation by the Georgia Tech chorale. Following some opening remarks from Tech President Joseph M. Pettit, the Institute presented its first Alumni Exceptional Achievement Awards to three of its prestigious alumni.

The first recipient was David C. Garrett, Jr. who since 1983 has been chairman and chief executive officer of Delta Airlines. Since joining Delta in 1946, Garrett has seen the air lines through such major developments as the DC-8 jetliner, the Corvair 800 aircraft and the DC-9.

Garrett has received many honors including the 1977 Distinguished Alumni Award from Furman University, 1983 Georgian of the Year from the Georgia Association of Broadcasters and the 1972 College of Industrial Management Outstanding Alumnus Award from Georgia Tech.

Garrett received his Master of Science in Industrial Management from Tech in 1955 after obtaining his Bachelor of Arts from Furman University in 1942.

Robert B. Ormsby was also honored as

an Exceptional Achiever. In February 1984 he was elected president of the Lockheed Corporation's Aeronautical Systems Group. In this position his responsibilities include operations of the Lockheed-Georgia Company, Lockheed Aircraft Service company, the Lockheed Advanced Aeronautics company, Lockheed Air Terminal, Inc., and Lockheed Aircraft International A. G.

Ormsby has many honors including Who's Who in Finance and Industry and Who's Who in the South and Southwest. He also received the Silver Knight of Management award from Morehouse College in 1976.

An aeronautical engineering graduate from Tech, Ormsby completed the Sloan Program in Executive Management at Stanford University in 1960.

The third person honored at the Convocation was Malcolm T. Stamper, the vice-president of the Boeing Company.

Stamper was a very active student at Georgia Tech. He was a guard for the 1944 and 1945 football team, member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and staff member of the *Technique*. Stamper's previous awards include industrialist of the year in 1967, National Educator's Golden Key Award in 1970 and the Elmer A. Sperry Award in 1980. Stamper received his bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from Georgia Tech in 1946 and he studied law at the University of

Michigan from 1946-1949.

Following the presentation of the Alumni Exceptional Achievement Awards Jacques Y. Cousteau delivered the Convocation address. The main concern Cousteau relayed was for his audience to realize their "duty" to use technology to help those "with no opportunity." He also commented that the quality of living and progress in the technological countries "is contrasting violently with the stagnation of three quarters of the world."

"We have a duty, a duty that you, the young students, must think about: to turn to technology not only to our glory and our pleasure, but also to the tremendous necessity of people who are starving, of people who don't even know how to raise children with no opportunity whatsoever."

In his conclusions, Cousteau suggested adapting technology for the underdeveloped countries. "Pick the latest Western technology . . . try to make it simple, inexpensive and available for those people."

Thus the Convocation ended leaving with its audience the wise words of three prominent men and the thoughts that Georgia Tech is "celebrating the past while pioneering the future."

TOP: Jacques Cousteau delivers the Convocation address. BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT: David C. Garrett, Jr., Robert B. Ormsby, and Malcolm T. Stamper accept their Alumni Exceptional Achievement Awards. Academic processional into the Fox Theatre.

